

## THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF INDO-CHINA

poison the Hanoi garrison, the French civilians of that town had stormed the Governor-General, demanding severe measures of repression. A plot was simultaneously discovered in Cochin-China—Gilbert Chieu's—and an outbreak in Upper Tonkin, which were all linked to the main insurrectional movement. One good result of the repression was the final liquidation of Tonkinese banditry.

Klobukowsky's reforms showed an appreciation of the real roots of native discontent. He rightly believed that the monopolies had done more harm to the colony, in spite of their budgetary importance, than the costliest of wars. No immediate change was possible, however, since the colony was bound by a long-term contract, but Klobukowsky's campaign in the Metropole led directly to the reform of 1912. Although it was he who dealt the decisive blow, the fact that the monopolies did not at once melt away left the Annamites feeling very disillusioned.

Their hopes had been falsely aroused once before when a faulty translation of Klobukowsky's first speech had made them think that all taxes were to be abolished. The truth not only disappointed the Annamites but made them thereafter distrustful of all French reforms. People attacked the agents of the Douane when they came to the Ullages, believing that their exactions were no longer legitimate.

Klobukowsky, however, did succeed in mitigating some of the worst features of the monopolies. He suppressed the collective responsibility of the Notables in matters of contraband, and enforced a better control over agents.

The achievement of administrative decentralization was Klobukowsky's particular mission. The obstreperous

General Services were  
to be drawn into hierarchic line, A decree was not  
sufficient to effect  
his change, for the trouble was too deeply rooted in the  
whole bureau-  
xatic system. Klobukowsky's method was to  
encourage the Civil  
Services at the expense of the technicians, but after  
two years he was  
distressed to find that he had eliminated only two of the  
most inoffensive  
services—those of agriculture and education. Restoring  
the importance  
of the communes was another of his steps towards  
decentralization.  
Their old revenues from markets and ferries were  
given back to them,  
and a more careful regulation made for  
requisitioned labour.  
In education, public works, and the judicial  
organization, Klobu-  
skowsky followed in Beau's footsteps, as far as *his*  
budget permitted.  
His work was more courageous than effective, he  
was the first *to*  
tack seriously the evils which Doumer had allowed to  
take root in  
the colony. He was defeated by the powerful  
Monopolies Lobby in